

# Gazette of the United States.

A NATIONAL PAPER, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY JOHN FENNO, No. 69, HIGH-STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 29, of Vol. IV.]

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1792.

[Whole No. 351.]

## Certificates Lost.

MISSING, Five New-Jersey Certificates, signed by Silas Condit, viz.

|                   |    |      |
|-------------------|----|------|
| No. 740 for £. 75 | 0  | 0    |
| 1978              | 11 | 12 9 |
| 715               | 1  | 0 0  |
| 3482              | 1  | 4 6  |
| 829               | 0  | 12 9 |

The subscriber supposes the above Certificates are stolen. Whoever will discover the Thief, or Certificates, and leave information at the Treasury or Loan-Office in New-Jersey, or in the County Collector's Office at Morris-Town, shall be handsomely rewarded by

Morris-Town, JOSEPH LEWIS.  
New-Jersey, July 12, 1792. (1aw7w)

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June 1. (ep1m & 1aw2m)

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FROM THE AMERICAN MUSEUM.

## REFLECTIONS on the STATE of the UNION.

Concerning the Foreign Debts of the United States.

AT the commencement of the present government, in 1789, the United States were indebted to France, Holland, and Spain, and to the foreign officers of the late army, in a sum amounting to near twelve millions of dollars. Near a million and two-thirds of this sum was due for arrears of interest, inattention to which, would have been too disgraceful to have admitted of a hope of public credit, until measures were taken for its discharge. Above a million and one-third of the principal sum had become due, and the time of other installments was coming round. The resources of the country had been examined and considered, but not tried. The claims of these foreign creditors, were, originally, the most delicate in themselves; and in the case of France, the state of her revolution in the summer of 1790, placed her demand in a situation peculiarly interesting. It was perceived that the adoption of the Federal Constitution and the measures taken to restore public credit, had made strong and favorable impressions on the European money-lenders; and it was not doubted, that the arrears of interest and the principal due, might be discharged by loans, upon terms which would produce very little loss. The requisite authorities were given by the Legislature, which resulted in the borrowing of a sum equal to the discharge of all the exigible debts. But as the occasions of the French were likely to be emergent, and there was reason to confide, that a firm and steady pursuit of the financial system, which had by that time been adopted, and an adherence to the upright spirit of the Constitution, would rapidly meliorate the credit of the United States, it was deemed expedient to extend the authorities to borrow, to a sum equal to the whole of the foreign debt, provided the installments not due could be discharged by means of loans advantageous to the United States. The interest of above seven millions of the foreign debt, being at the rate of five per cent. per annum, it was not doubted that the money might be obtained so as to render the discharge of the part, not exigible, really advantageous. It has accordingly happened, that a sum adequate to the principal and interest due, has been borrowed within the terms of the law, so as to support the credit and good faith of the United States, and critically to accommodate the people of France. The further expectations of Congress have also been fulfilled; a considerable loan at four and one-half, and two loans at four per cent. having been effected, so as to realize an advantage in the discharge of a large part of the principal, which was at an interest of five per cent. The United States having thus commuted their foreign debt, further than is due, with honor, and, on a medium of the whole, with advantage, are relieved by these operations from any possibility of pressure to perform the remainder of their European engagements. The friends of our public credit, of our national safety and respectability, and of the revolution of France, among the citizens of the United States, will reflect upon this actual course of events with cordial satisfaction.

The conclusion: being miscellaneous thoughts on the government.

The people of the United States enjoy a peculiar felicity in the possession of principles of government and of civil and religious liberty, more found, more accurately defined, and more extensively reduced to practice, than any preceding republicans. There is not one iota of delegating or delegated power, which is not possessed, or may not be acquired by every citizen. It is true, that there are in practice, several deviations in the distribution of powers to the various sub-divisions of the country, and to the proprietors of certain descriptions of property; but these are acknowledged departures from principle, and are known to have risen out of the antecedent state of things. They could not be immediately corrected without violent struggles and disorders, and without injury to the property of descriptions of citizens, too great for the country at any former period to compensate. Mild remedies are, however, daily applied to these partial diseases; and it is manifest, that the course of time is diminishing, and will finally remove them. The right of legislative interposition, on the part of the chief magistrate, which, in the practice of another country, has been commuted for an unlawful and injurious influence, is here wrought into the essence of the constitution, and is not only exercised in the independent and uncontrolled consideration of every resolution and bill, but by the practical application of the negative.

The execution of the office of the chief magistrate has been attended through a term of almost four years with a circumstance, which to this nation and to the surrounding world requires no commentary—a native citizen of the United States, elevated from private life to that station, has not, during so long a term, appointed a single relation to any office of honor or emolument.

The senatorial branch of the government has been created and continued in a mode preferable to that which is pursued in any other nation.

The representative branch of the government is equally well constituted.

The military code for the government of such troops as are occasionally raised and employed, is well calculated to produce discipline and efficiency, when time is allowed for the purpose, and consequently to render the United States respectable in the eyes of foreign nations.

All christian churches are so truly upon an equal footing, as well in practice as in theory, that there are and have been in the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the general government, persons of the following denominations:—episcopalians, presbyterian, independent or congregational, quaker, Lutheran, reformed Roman, and probably others, which do not occur. There have been, and indeed yet are, a few ecclesiastical distinctions in the state governments, which reason and time are rapidly destroying. It is easy to perceive that religious liberty supported by the National Constitution, and a great majority of the state constitutions, cannot but attain, in a very short time, the same theoretical and practical perfection in the remainder, which it has acquired in them.

(To be concluded in our next.)

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES

No. VI.

## REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

IN a despotic government the slaves and tools of power affect to treat the people with contempt; for though a sovereign without subjects, implies an absurdity—and the multitude of the people really constitutes the glory of a Prince, yet so inconsistent and belittled have the tyrants of the earth been, that the people by whom they reign, and from whom they derive all their support, are too often considered in no better a light than beasts of burden: hence their obedience to the laws is a blind spontaneous submission, without sentiment, and consequently never to be depended on.—In a free government the case is far otherwise; a wife and virtuous people, in respecting their rulers, honor their own character—and the magistrates, while executing the laws, consider themselves as agents of the people and organs of the public will.—The name of citizen is the highest political appellation—and the approbation of the virtuous majority, the highest reward of an honest ambition. There are various currents in the tide of human affairs, to precipitate nations to ruin. History and experience afford abundant testimony to prove, that free States as well as individuals, have been carried down the smooth stream of flattery to the gulph of slavery and despotism: we need only refer to that notable instance, Julius Cæsar; if the Roman people had been invulnerable to the flattery, adulation and largesses of that usurper, they would not have fallen the victims of his artifices, the slaves of absolute authority. The duties of governors and of the governed, are reciprocal; when all impressions of respect from one to the other are obliterated—on the one hand government becomes contemptible, and is inevitably considered as tyrannical—on the other, the people become supine and invite misrule and oppression; factions succeed, and these overturning the free government, open the door to anarchy, confusion and despotism.

There is a public magnanimity of character which always accompanies a superior state of civil liberty; the loss of this magnanimity generally precedes the loss of freedom. This noble sentiment should inform, enlighten and animate the great public will; it is this alone which can make a people superior to the adulation of those base minds, who flatter, to deceive and betray—and at the same time equal to sustaining the electrifying power of truth. For it may safely be asserted, that truth and freedom are so intimately allied, that whenever the former is found to offend, the latter very soon takes its departure.

In selecting their civil rulers, a wife people will not be deluded by the siren song of unprincipled flatterers; of all attainments, a proficiency in the arts of adulation is the easiest of acquisition; at the present day the world abounds with models on which persons of the most slender abilities may form their characters; and it is too much to be lamented that those who never had honestly enough to propose an unpalatable truth to the public consideration, are considered as patriots. How differently mankind conduct in matters of religious concern, from those of a political nature! The popular preacher is he who draws the most degrading picture of our species;—in politics some modern patriots apply a certain doctrine to the people, which republicans justly reprobate as applied by the people of England to their chief magistrate, viz. That the King can do no wrong; this is daubing with untempered mortar, unless it can be demonstrated that the popular opinion, however variable, is always right. We have seen in our country a variety of changes in the sentiments of the people—amidst them all, truth has never shifted sides; and the inflexible patriot who makes her d'ètates his supreme monitor, will never be found enrolled under the banners of party.

"Unbrib'd, unaw'd, he dares impart,

"The honest dictates of his heart—

"No party smiles, or frowns he fears,

"But in his virtue perseveres."

Such are the characters to whom the public attention ought to be drawn—persons of this description will make the public good their object; their preferences and advice may be sometimes unpalatable, but their judgment will save the body politic—the laws and the liberties of their coun-

try.—When the people are solicitous to elect only those "who prophesy smooth things," their true glory may be said to be on the eve of its departure; but so long as they can bear the discipline which truth and freedom prescribe, their happiness will be secure.

It is sometimes fashionable to speak favorably of public credit; to extol the virtues of temperance; to support the cause of the mechanic and manufacturer, &c. Then again, it is discovered that public credit is a bubble, that public debts are public curses, and ought to be annihilated—that taxes on ardent spirits are oppressive—and that a land tax, which never can be laid, ought to be substituted; or in other words, that no provision should be made for the public debt; that protecting duties ought not to be laid—that the manufactures of our country ought to be left to shift for themselves, &c. &c. On these topics, the candidates for the suffrages of the people have often given their opinions; and while those who appear to have formed competent and consistent ideas, and have uniformly supported their systems, ought to meet with the approbation of the people: those who have whiffled and veered to every different point, that appeared to suit their personal interest and the company they were in, should be marked with neglect by every free elector. This advice is freely given; for it will be found on examination, that the real friends of the constitution of the United States are those, who have uniformly supported the united and inseparable interests of the farmer, the manufacturer, the mechanic, and the merchant.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

If yourself and your brother Printers through the Continent, who have published certain strictures on the conduct of Mr. Jefferson, which appeared in your Gazettes of the 4th and 11th of last month, under the signature of "AN AMERICAN," will now publish the following, it will evidence your impartiality and regard to justice.

ARISTIDES.

Philadelphia, September 4, 1792.

MR. FENNO,

IN your Gazettes of the 4th and 11th of last month, there appeared two publications under the signature of "AN AMERICAN," replete with the most virulent abuse of Mr. Jefferson; and containing charges against him, founded in the basest calumny and falshood. The intemperance of this writer, and his utter disregard of truth and candor, will be readily perceived by an impartial public, when they refer to one of his concluding suggestions in the first publication, to wit—that Mr. Jefferson is the patron and promoter of national dissension, national infelicity, public disorder and discredit;—a suggestion, made on no better foundation, than his being opposed to some of the principles of the funding system, of the national bank, and of certain other measures of the Secretary of the Treasury; an offence, which, I fear, if criminal, will involve a great majority of the independent yeomanry of our country in equal guilt. How long Mr. Jefferson has been distinguished as the Cataline of the day, or as the ambitious incendiary, who would light a torch to the ruin of his country, may be matter of useful speculation; and whether he is now, for the first time, thus distinguished, because of the manly freedom with which he declares his abhorrence of some of the leading principles of Mr. Hamilton's fiscal administration; or, that because of his known attachment to republicanism, he is feared, as the decided opponent of aristocracy, monarchy, hereditary succession, a titled order of nobility, and all the other mock-pageantry of kingly government, will be the subject of future enquiry; in which it will be considered, how far the distinguishing traits I have glanced at, form the appropriate and prominent features in the character of another political luminary, and of the measures of his administration. An enquiry like this may be useful, has been invited by the writer I refer to, and, as the invitation will not be refused, may, in the test of comparative merit, disclose facts and principles in relation to public men, which, however important for the public to know, are now concealed in the arcanæ of a certain convention, or remain involved in all the obscurity of political mystery and deception. At present my sole purpose is, by a reference to certain facts, of which I have been possessed by a gentleman in this city, to exonerate Mr. Jefferson from the two principal charges made against him, and, in so doing, to prove the malignity and falshood of them.—The first charge is, "that Mr. Jefferson was opposed to the present constitution of the United States"—and the other is, "that Mr. Jefferson, when Minister to the Court of France, advised Congress to negotiate a transfer of its debt due to the French nation to the hands of individuals in Holland, upon the idea, that if the United States should fail in making a provision for the debt, the discontents, to be expected from the omission, may honestly be transferred from a government able to vindicate its rights, to the breasts of individuals, who may first be encouraged to become the substitutes to the original creditors,

and may afterwards be defrauded without danger."

In respect to the first charge, and any rational or candid inference to be derived from it, it surely could not mean that Mr. Jefferson was friendly to, and recommended the adoption of the Constitution; and yet, such is the plain and simple fact, which this writer for his own infamous purpose has tortured into an inference, that Mr. Jefferson was opposed to the constitution, and is yet an enemy to that, and to the American Union.

Let those who regard the truth, recur to the Debates of the Virginia Convention, pages 100 and 101—where, in the speech of Mr. Pendleton, the President of that Convention, they will find the following sentiments:

"I was surprised when I heard introduced the opinion of a gentleman (Mr. Jefferson) whom I highly respect. I know the great abilities of that gentleman. Providence has, for the good of mankind, accompanied those abilities with a disposition to make use of them for the good of his fellow beings; and I wish, with all my heart, that he was here to assist us on this interesting occasion. As to his letter, impressed, as I am, with the force of his authority, I think it was improper to introduce it on this occasion. The opinion of a private individual, however enlightened, ought not to influence our decision. But admitting, that this opinion ought to be conclusive with us, it strikes me in a different manner from the honorable gentleman. I have seen the letter, in which this gentleman has written his opinion upon this subject. It appears that he is possessed of that Constitution, and has in his mind the idea of amending it. He has in his mind the very question of subsequence or previous amendments, which is now under consideration. His sentiments on this subject are as follow:—"I wish with all my soul, that the nine first Conventions may accept the New Constitution, because it will secure to us the good it contains, which I think great and important. I wish the four latest, whichever they be, may refuse to accede to it, till amendments are secured." He then enumerates the amendments, which he wishes to be secured, and adds—"We must take care, however, that neither this, nor any other objection to the form, produce a schism in our Union. That would be an incurable evil; because friends falling out, never cordially re-unite."—Are these sentiments in favor of those who wish to prevent its adoption by previous amendment? He wishes the first nine States to adopt it. What are his reasons? Because it will secure to us the good it contains, which, he thinks, great and important; and he wishes the other four may refuse it, because he thinks it will tend to obtain necessary amendments. But he would not wish that a schism should take place in the Union, on any consideration. If then we are to be influenced by his opinion at all, we will ratify it, and secure thereby the good it contains."

The public will observe, that this part of Mr. Pendleton's speech was made in reply to another member of that Convention, who then made the same attempt to pervert Mr. Jefferson's sentiments, which the present writer has now done—and that the unexpected quotation of Mr. Jefferson's letter, with the just and judicious comment upon it, made by Mr. Pendleton, arrested the influence of the poison, in that instance, as I trust it will now do, to the satisfaction of an enlightened and impartial public, to whom, without farther animadversion, it is submitted.

In respect to the other charge of the advice given by Mr. Jefferson to the former Congress concerning the French debt, it is worthy remark, that the accuser skulks from the charge, when, in a note subjoined to his publication, he says—"The precise terms are not now recollected, but the substance may be depended upon; the poor Hollanders were to be the victims."—Thus stabbing the reputation of an old meritorious public servant, by an unwarrantable conclusion, whilst he disavows a recollection of the facts, on which alone the conclusion could be justified. But the pitiful evasion will not avail him; he has produced a solemn charge at the tribunal of the public—a charge, which, involving no small degree of moral turpitude, will render the accused, if guilty, unworthy the confidence of his fellow citizens. It is his duty, therefore, to substantiate his charge, not by vague and unfounded inference, but by an appeal to truth, a reference to plain and simple facts, and a recital of the precise terms of the advice given by Mr. Jefferson; without a knowledge of which, the public cannot be enabled to render a just or impartial judgment. If he fails in this, the public will regard him as a base and wicked calumniator. I have no hope, however, that he will ever attempt to bring forward the proofs of this charge—satisfied with the time, manner and effect of his calumny, he will now retreat behind an anonymous signature, and vent his slanders at the reputation of any other honest man he meets, like a cowardly assassin, who strikes in the dark, and securely wounds, because he is unseen.—I say, he will retreat, because he well knows, notwithstanding any affected ignorance on the subject, that by an appeal to facts, the truth will appear that Mr. Jefferson gave advice to Congress expressly contrary to that which he has ascribed to him.—That this was the case, and that Mr. Jefferson even pointed out a mode by which the honor and credit of the United States might be preserved, can and will be proved to the public, if the present accuser shall dare to bring forward the proof in support of his charge.

It has been said, Mr. Fenno, that a certain head of a department is the real author or instigator of this unprovoked and unmanly attack on Mr. Jefferson—and that the time of that gentleman's departure from this city, on a visit to his home, was considered as best suited to answer the design it was intended to effect.—Be that as it may, or whether the writer be of this or that state, or of this or that party, certain it is, that no man can envy the depravity of heart he possesses.

ARISTIDES.

Philadelphia, Sept. 4, 1792.

## Foreign Affairs.

VIENNA, June 23.

THE King of Prussia will command the army destined against the French, in person, and the reigning Duke of Brunswick will command under him.

BRUSSELS, July 6.

It appears, from the accounts which have been published by this government, that early in the morning of the 30th ult. the French troops, stationed at Courtray, retreated from thence to Menin, where Monsieur Luckner had fixed his head quarters, and that the whole French army, after this junction, fell back to Lille, where they arrived the same night, having entirely evacuated the Austrian Low Countries.

The Duke of Brunswick arrived at Coblenz the 3d inst. and the first column of the Prussian army reached that place the same day.

BRUXELLES, July 11.

The interview between the Emperor and the King of Prussia, is fixed to take place on the 21st inst.

A Counsellor of the Paris Parliament has received an order to repair from hence to Mannheim, where the Dukes and Peers of all the Parliaments of the French kingdom are summoned. The meeting is fixed for the 18th inst.

OSTEND, July 19.

Yesterday we received an account of a battle between the French and Austrians, in which the latter were victorious. It is said, 1200 French were killed, and 600 taken.—In consequence of this defeat, the town of Orchies is in possession of the Austrians, with a great quantity of stores of all kinds. On Monday the Austrian army was reinforced by 28,000 men, lately arrived from Germany.

M. Vandamme has this moment arrived from Lille—he was a spectator of the battle: it was between Lille and Orchies. The body of French were 5000, who were going from Lille to Alsace: they were attacked by 16 or 1700 Austrians, who rather had the worst of it at first; but in the end made terrible havoc, and drove the enemy into Lille, where they were very badly received by the people.

WARSAW, June 20.

Some days ago, the account of the Russians entering Wiloa, was made public here.

Two battles have taken place, the one on the 10th of June, where we lost 70 men, and the second on the 11th, which did not last long. We were obliged to retreat, which we effected in the best order. Both battles were fought near Mire and Swenzen.

The King will go this week to Kozimice, and from thence to the camp at Lubar, in order to act in conjunction with General Poniatowski.

M. Bulgakow, Russian ambassador, has not yet left this place.

M. Ignace Potocki, grand Marshal of the grand Dukedom of Lithuania, arrived here from Berlin; the answer he brought from that court is said to be unfavorable to our republic.

CAMP, near Zanslaw, June 19.

Fighting and marching for these five days past, have left us no time to give regular accounts of our motion and situation.

On the 14th inst. having perceived a column of Russian troops on the right of our camp at Lubar, and another on the left, crossing the river Sluez, our General, Prince J. Poniatowski, ordered Gen. Kosciuszko, with four battalions of infantry, one brigade of national cavalry, and one pulk of light horse, to march towards Czartorija; whilst General Urelhorski, with the brigade of Mokzonowski, went along the river Sluez, to reconnoitre the enemy towards Ostropol. The Prince himself soon followed with the 5th regiment of Lubonurski. He found Gen. Urelhorski already engaged with four battalions of chassers, two battalions of light horse, and a pulk of Cossacks. Seeing our cavalry pressed by superior numbers, the Prince fell on the left flank of the enemy, which put them into confu-

sion, and they retreated towards Urinopol, where the vanguard of Gen. Kochowski was encamped, composed of two battalions of grenadiers, two ditto of chassers, two pulks of light horse, one pulk of cuirassiers, and one ditto of Cossacks. After having reconnoitred the enemy, the Prince, returning towards Lubar, gave orders to strike the camp, and the whole army began the march at four in the morning, leaving Gen. Urelhorski to bring up the rear. The rear was continually harassed by 4000 Russians, till coming to Cornszkowie, our march was interrupted by a fatal accident.—The wooden bridge gave way under the weight of the cavalry. The enemy in the mean time brought up their main force, and their cannon began to play on the mill-dam which we had to pass. Two battalions, un-Col. Grochowski and Capt. Bronikowski, were thus left exposed to a furious attack, after a most gallant resistance, having lost 200 infantry, and about 50 cavalry—the remainder retreated through the water, having first sunk their cannon. We lost in this action 1 major and 8 officers killed, and 2 missing.

The main army finding the fortifications at Volonna untenable, on the 17th inst. marched towards Zielime, where, being reinforced by some troops from Zanslaw, it halted to give battle to the enemy. They soon appeared, consisting of about 8000 cavalry, 9000 infantry, and 24 pieces of cannon. The action began with the greatest fury, and continued from 7 o'clock in the morning till five in the afternoon, when the enemy was obliged to retreat, leaving us the field of battle, whereon having rested for two hours, our army marched to Zanslaw, near which it is now encamped.

We cannot yet ascertain our loss—it appears to be about 800 infantry, and 300 horse; and that of the enemy about 4000. The Russian forces, when joined, under Gen. Kochowski, we hear, will be three times more numerous than ours, to which we have only our courage and patriotism to oppose.

LISLE, July 3.

The army is establishing itself at Fama and at Maulde—nothing remarkable since the affair of Courtray.—Mr. Dumourier is arrived at Valenciennes.

July 7. The progress of the Belgic patriots seems at a stand; the preparations for the equipment of a number who are still unclothed, are deferred, and they are in a state of general dejection.

Immediately after the evacuation of Courtray and Menin, the Austrians penetrated into all their former stations, though it was night, and overtook a party of about fifty of the Belgic legion, who had not timely notice of the French retreat, being upon guard at an out post. They fell into the hands of the enemy, and next day ten were hung on the public market place. The rest have probably by this time experienced a similar fate.

It is not yet known whether any part of Marshal Luckner's army will resume the position near this city, but notice has been given to the peasants not to till the ground formerly occupied.

Deferrers from the Austrians are constantly coming in; and our patroles, sent out to scour the country at night, commonly return with prisoners.

PARIS, July 5.

If any thing can save us from immediate civil war, it is the variety of parties, which is so great, that among twenty persons, we scarce find two of the same disposition; and consequently no one party can judge where to fix a point of union. The number of sects in politics seem to be as great as that which prevails in religion, and every sect is equally enthusiastic, violent, and intolerant.

That a storm must in the end break over us is certain; but it is impossible to judge when it will happen; for at present all the kingdom is enveloped in a fog that the eye cannot penetrate; and all our politicians are continually jostling against each other in the obscurity, without being able to distinguish friend from foe.

The light we receive from our luminous Assembly, serves but to render our darkness more visible, as an abstract of their Journals will shew.

July 12. The country is at length declared formally to be in danger; the ministers, all of whom it will be found, by the assembly reports, have resigned, avowed themselves totally unequal to the task of rendering their country any service.

General Jarry, who is so much the subject of conversation, and who is to be tried by a Court Martial for the burning of Courtray, is not a Prussian Officer, as stated to the Assembly, but a Calcogne.—Whether Mr. Jarry meant to revenge himself upon his party, or upon the Brabancons, for the cool reception he had originally received, is not known—but certain it is, that the burning of the suburbs of Courtray, containing warehouses and bleach stores, from the different manufactories, so much esteemed all over Europe, was one of the most wanton and cruel pieces of military authority ever practised, and which perhaps will put a close, by an exemplary punishment, to this gentleman's career, and wipe the stain it has thrown upon the French character.

The forces of the emigrants are stated to amount to 6,500 horse, and 20,000 foot.

## NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

JULY 4.

This day produced nothing very remarkable.—The King announced the nomination of Mr. Dejoly to the place of Minister of Justice.

M. Terrier demanded some succours for those French families who have been obliged to quit Spain, for refusing to take the oath prescribed by government.—Referred to the different Committees.

M. Amelot announced the burning of seven millions of Assignats, making in the whole 561 millions destroyed.

JULY 5.

M. Palloy communicated to the Assembly the project of a public festival to be celebrated for the 14th July on the ruins of the Bastile.

The order of the day called the attention of the Assembly, to the measures necessary to be taken for the general safety.

M. Forne said, That he ascribed all the events which had lately occurred, to a project of degrading the Legislature, in order imperceptibly to effect its speedy dissolution. He quoted, as proofs, the Veto opposed by the King; his proclamation to the disbanded guard; the choice of Ministers; the persecution excited against the friends of their country; the conduct of government; the denunciation of the sums of money distributed by the civil list; the misfortunes of St. Domingo; the dreadful calamities of Arles and Avignon; the necessitous state in which the armies have long been placed, the circumstances which have compelled Luckner to stop in his march, and retreat backwards; the conduct of the State Mayor of Paris, the petition of M. La Fayette, his journey to Paris, &c. This General, continuing he, quits his army, in order to make war against the Patriotic Societies; he blames every armed assemblage, and presents a petition in the name of 50,000 muskets; Posterity, grateful for all these exploits, will not, without doubt, fail to bestow on him the name of La Fayette, the Jacobin, as Scipio in Rome was stiled the Africanus. He then disclosed a plan, which he affirmed was in agitation, to abandon France to invasion, dismemberment, and proscription.—"You are all of you half Emigrants (said he) you are falsely moderate; you are parties in this plot; you pronounce with your mouth, the Constitution or Death, and in your hearts, the death of the people by the Constitution."

These words occasioned a violent tumult. M. Lacue wished to speak, but could not be heard.

The bishop of Bourges concluded by proposing to decree, first, That the country is in danger, secondly, That the Assembly shall henceforth consult no law but that of the safety of the people. This discourse was frequently applauded. It was deemed to be printed.

M. Palforet and Maublance on the contrary demanded that it should be

execrated, and the author sent to the Abbaye.

After much tumult the Assembly passed to the order of the day.

The Minister of Justice demanded to be heard, and presented the following

#### LETTER FROM THE KING.

"Gentlemen,

"We approach the famous epoch when the French throughout all the Empire are again to celebrate the anniversary of liberty. The law prohibits every particular federation; it only permits the renewal of the civic oath in every district. But we have a measure to adopt which, without being attended with any violation of law, appears to me extremely necessary in the present critical situation of affairs. It is particularly at the moment when a great nation carries on a foreign war, and when the factious excite internal dissensions, that peaceable citizens stand in need of being confirmed.

"I am of opinion, that we ought to give the signal of the re-union of the constituted powers—a great number of Frenchmen assemble and repair to the frontiers—they desire to swear at the altar of the country, to live free or to die.—I inform you of my desire, to go in the midst of them to receive their oaths, and to prove to the factious, that we have only one spirit—that of the constitution.

(Signed) "LOUIS.

(Counter-Signed) "DE JOLY."

JULY 7.

In the session of the 7th the president informed the Assembly, that the order of the day was allotted to the discussion of the measures to be taken for the general safety. M. Brissot was to open the business. M. Lamourette, however, arose and informed the Assembly, that he had a motion which he wished to make previously. That all those members who both abjured and execrated a republican form of government, or one consisting of two houses, should rise. The whole Assembly immediately arose, and solemnly declared, they never would suffer, either by the introduction of the republican system, or by the establishment of two houses, any alteration whatever in the constitution. A general cry of union followed directly. The members who sat on this side formerly denominated the left, went and mixed with the members on the opposite side, who received them with open arms, and in their turn went and placed themselves on the benches on the left side; in fact all parties mingled together.

Scarcely had they done this, when the approach of the King was announced. He was received with loud and reiterated applause. He was accompanied by his ministers, and placed himself without ceremony before the president.

#### THE KING'S SPEECH.

"GENTLEMEN,

"No spectacle can be more affecting to me than the general re-union of opinion and sentiment which has now taken place. This re-union I have long desired, at last my wish is fulfilled, the nation and the King form only one. The constitution will now become that point of union, around which all Frenchmen will assemble in order to protect it, and the King will always let them the example."

#### THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

"SIRE,

"This memorable epoch must inspire with the greatest pleasure all the friends of liberty. It is a dreadful epoch for its enemies, henceforth the nation is invincible. In vain tyrants conspire against liberty."

Both these speeches were received with the loudest applause.

The King made some efforts to answer, but was so much affected that he could only say, in a tone which indicated the utmost emotion, "The pleasure which I feel is delicious." He then retired, accompanied by a deputation, and the sitting rose, amidst the acclamations of Vive la Nation! Vive la Liberty! Vive le Roi!

JULY 12.

A deputation of the active citizens of Versailles appeared at the bar to denounce what they termed, "the insolence of that little dictator La Fayette," who had abandoned the French army a prey to the enemy, in order to come to dictate laws to the legislative body.

A petition was received from the citizens of Roze, stating, that they considered the executive power as the head of all those who wished a counter-revolution, and as the principal cause of the present insufficiency of the laws; and proposing to remove from the King the right of putting his veto upon decrees of urgency.

This occasioned a violent tumult. M. Dumas, who was in the chair, interrupted the petitioners—he quitted the chair and darted to the tribune—he was refused permission to speak—the citizens of Roze were heard out, and their petition referred to the Commission of Twelve

An address from the Community of Marfeilles demanding the abrogation of the law which declares the crown hereditary in the family of Bourbon, occasioned a violent clamour.

On a call of the House.—Present 663 members. Sick 16—3 engaged in business—6 dead and not replaced—27 did not answer. Broke up at 11 o'clock.

JULY 14.

While the affair of Pétion was discussing in the Assembly, the mob raised an outcry against M. de la Colombe, aid de camp of M. la Fayette, who happened to be in the neighborhood, and probably would have made some attempt on his person, had not the deputies extricated him from his danger, by causing him to be arrested and put into custody.

SUNDAY, July 15.

M. Lafourcade demanded a particular report on the conduct of La Fayette.

M. Bazire observed, that the project of M. Lamontey was a manoeuvre to save that dictator.

M. Merlin wished an anathema to be pronounced against the whole army of the centre, because they had sworn to follow their General wherever he should choose to lead them.

LONDON, July 9.

Letters received over land yesterday from Bombay, via Suez, state, that the Confederate Powers had settled their respective shares of the three Crore and thirty Lacks, paid by Tippoo, as follows:

|                     |         |
|---------------------|---------|
| The Nizam,          | 4-16ths |
| Peshwa,             | 5-16ths |
| East-India Company, | 7-16ths |

They likewise confirm the report respecting Gen. Meadows, who, as soon as the sons of Tippoo reached the camp, lodged three balls in his body, two of which have been extracted.—The General has determined to quit India, and is now most probably on his passage to Europe.

LIVERPOOL, July 16.

A new invention of making a cable by means of a piece of machinery, just erected in Portsmouth yard, the construction of which is very curious, has been submitted to the Board of Admiralty.—By means of this engine, which is put in motion by sixteen horses, twenty men, wholly unskilled in rope-works, will be enabled to make a cable of dimensions for the largest ship, in less time than two hundred men can make one according to the usual methods.

Wherever Manufactures and Commerce seat themselves, their influence upon landed property (to a considerable distance) is felt in an inconceivable degree; and how much it must be for the interest of the land owners to cherish them, the following fact clearly demonstrates: Less than twenty years since, the annual rent of an estate (somewhat above 200 acres) situate at the village of Appleby, near Measham, in the county of Derby, was under one hundred pounds; and after reserving so much of this land as now lets for eighty pounds per annum, the remainder was last week sold by auction by Mr. Booth, and produced upwards of thirteen thousand pounds!—As such advantages have arisen in the neighbourhood of Measham, from exertions of two or three individuals, what may not the proprietors of land in the vicinities of Tamworth and Burton expect? at both of which places manufactures, upon a very grand scale, have recently been established by the same gentlemen.

## Philadelphia, Sept. 8.

### ABSTRACT OF EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

By the English papers it appears that on the 19th and 20th June, an immense body of the people of Paris went to the Thuilleries, and demanded of the King that he should sanction the two decrees of the National Assembly; one for the expulsion of the nonjuring and refractory clergy; the other for forming a camp of twenty thousand men in the environs of Paris. The mob on the 20th June was supposed to consist of 100,000 persons—they committed great excesses, and at length broke into the King's apartment. In the confusion a bayonet was aimed at the King, but the stroke was parried by the interference of one of the National Guards. The King, by address and great presence of mind, evaded a compliance with the demand—and by subsequent accounts, it seems that those decrees have not received his approbation.—The transactions of the 20th of June, caused a considerable ferment in the army on the frontiers, particularly that division under the command of M. de la Fayette. A petition to the National Assembly was the consequence, praying for an abolition of all the Clubs—this was carried to Paris by M. de la Fayette, and presented to the Assembly. Violent debates took place on the occasion, in which the most severe and pointed strictures were made on the conduct of M. La Fayette. He was compared to Julius Cæsar, Oliver Cromwell, &c. and charged with dictating laws to the country at the head of an army. The result of the debate was a spirited decree, declaring that military officers, commanders, &c. should not petition the Legislature on any subject except those immediately relating to the army. The Jacobins appear to have been greatly exasperated at the conduct of M. de la Fayette—an attempt was made to burn him in effigy, which was prevented by the interposition of the National Guards. A motion was made in the Assembly to send M. de la Fayette to Orleans as a prisoner—this however did not obtain—and without effecting his purpose, he left Paris and rejoined the army.

A letter is published, said to be from the King of Prussia to the King of Poland—in which he says—"Whatever be the friendship that I have sworn to your Majesty, and the interest that I take in every thing that concerns you, you will yourself believe that the state of things being entirely changed since the alliance that I contracted with the Republic, and the present conjuncture brought on by the Constitution of the 3d of

May, 1691, posterior to my treaty, not being applicable to the engagements therein stipulated, it does not belong to me to resist the attack made on your Majesty, if the intentions of the patriotic party are still the same, and if they persist in the desire of maintaining their own work; but if, retracing their steps, they shall consider the difficulties that are rising up on all sides, I shall be ready to concert measures with her Majesty the Empress of Russia, and to explain myself at the same time, with the Court of Vienna, to strive to reconcile the different interests, and to agree on measures capable of restoring to Poland its tranquillity." *The English of all this is, that if Poland will bow the neck, despotism will replace the yoke which they have thrown off.*

Official accounts of the success of the British arms in India, had arrived in England—received over land via Constantinople.

Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick died at Brunswick the 3d of July, of an apoplexy.

The National Assembly having declared by a public act that the nation is in danger—an address to the people, and another to the army, has been published by their order; in which they call upon both, by every consideration that can move freemen to such exertions, as may disappoint their enemies and preserve the Constitution.—A letter from the King to the Assembly, on the 10th July, informed them that all the Ministers had given in their resignations. M. Demourier, late Minister of War, had gone to Valenciennes.—Great disorders took place in the galleries on the evening of the 10th. The mob hissed, hooted and even menaced the Assembly. Voices were heard calling out, "Get you gone, get you gone—your labors are not worth your eighteen francs a day."—The President ordered the guard to restore order in the galleries—which, after some difficulty, was effected.—The Ministers, in the account which they gave in of the state of the kingdom, say, that the frontiers would soon be attacked by about 200,000 men, to which France had about 248,000 to oppose—that the King of Sardinia might be reckoned among her foes—and that she had not a single ally, except America, from whom nothing could be expected, but supplies for her Colonies.

The grand federative meeting took place in the Champs de Mars on the 14th July, and the day passed without any disagreeable occurrence whatever—the processions of the citizens, the military, &c. were splendid.—The King and Royal Family attended on the occasion—when he renewed the oath to support the Constitution.

The English papers further say, that the province of Holland, and the city of Amsterdam, had agreed to join Austria and Prussia against France—and it was expected that the rest of the provinces would do the same.—Measures are pursuing to have M. l'Abbe Maury elected Bishop of Liege.—A division of Poland between Austria, Russia & Prussia, & the King, is talked of—who is to be presented with the smallest part.—The King of Hungary has ordered prayers to be put up in his dominions for success against the French.—Great insubordination had prevailed in the French armies, to which may be attributed the partial successes gained over them by the Austrians; but since the French Generals have got their troops into better order, they have shewn themselves in several instances more than a match for their enemies.—The command of M. de la Fayette's division of the army, devolved on M. d'Hangest, during the journey of the former to Paris.

M. Pétion, the Mayor, has published observations on the events of the 20th June. He attributes all to mere accident. The Mayor, it appears had been suspended—but a decree of the National Assembly had restored him to the exercise of his functions.—An English paper says, M. de la Fayette's army may yet save the French nation from destruction—not by opposing the Austrians, nor by fighting the Prussians, but by marching to Paris, and in conjunction with the National Guards, restoring the Crown to its dignity, and the people to their senses.—*The English Royalists appear anxious for a second Gen. Monk to shew himself in France.*

A writer in the Pittsburgh Gazette of last Saturday, speaking of the Exile Law, says—"I congratulate the Western Counties, of which I am an inhabitant, that the opposition to the law is on the decrease—last year it appeared as a committee chosen by a number of people in the different Counties, and came forward with some kind of powers; this year it was not even the ghost of a committee, only a few persons assembled, notwithstanding a public invitation was given, and those but from two Counties; they endeavored to become respectable by attempting to drag in by-standers, but in vain; they were abashed (their only merit!) and adjourned to a more obscure place, where they might foment divisions, and form tickets at their leisure."

No Indian intelligence by the last post from Pittsburgh.

The anniversary Commencement of Dartmouth College, N. H. was held the 22d August; when, after a miscellaneous Literary exhibition by the Students, the Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on 27 young gentlemen.

Last Wednesday arrived here from Hull, the ship Clothier, Captain Strong, with whom came the following passengers:

Messrs. Charles Smith, Charles Stovin, George Blagden, John Lanthall, Richard Jones, George Ogden, William Green, William Littlewood, John Armstrong, John Hanlon.

Extra of a letter from Cape-Francois, dated Aug. 18.

"The beginning of this week a dispute arose between a white man and a mulatto, about a negro girl, when the former killed the latter. The town was immediately alarmed—five whites were instantly killed and three wounded, and one mulatto. Thus the affair ended; but as long as a mulatto remains in the island, so long will these disturbances be: for the lower class of whites are very much exasperated against them on account of their liberty.—The negroes, almost every night set fire to the young canes, and do as they please—being in quiet possession of all the country around the Cape."

Last Monday arrived the sloop Sally, Capt. Ridgeway, from Cape-Francois.

Letters by this vessel dated the 18th August mention, that they had accounts from Aux-Cayes, that it was destroyed by fire, that the negroes had beat the white people in an engagement, killed about 300 of them, and took their cannon.—The same letters mention that disturbances had begun in the Cape between the mulattoes and whites, that there were several lives lost; that the negroes were in arms, and going on with as much fury as formerly; that an embargo was laid at the Cape, that the vessels were afraid to land their cargoes, as both lives and property in the city were considered as in great danger.

### SHIP NEWS.

#### ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

|               |           |                |
|---------------|-----------|----------------|
| Ship Adriana, | Kobinson, | Liverpool      |
| Clothier,     | Strong,   | Hull           |
| Fanny,        | Withall,  | Exeter (G. B.) |
| Sloop Sally,  | Ridgeway, | C. Francois    |
| Sally,        | Lawrence, | Nevis          |
| Elizabeth,    | Davison,  | St. Thomas'    |
| Hawk,         | Kerr,     | Jamaica        |
| Sch'r Ranger, | Smith,    | Boston         |
| Isabella,     | Luce,     | ditto          |

The Adriana left Liverpool the 24th July—the London ships declined for this port, sailed ten days before.

The Minerva, Capt. Scot, is arrived at London from this port.

Four ships are arrived at Newcastle, Delaware, with passengers—3 from Ireland, and 1 from Amsterdam.

### PRICE OF STOCKS.

|                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 6 per Cents,           | 22f                   |
| 3 per Cents,           | 13f                   |
| Deferred,              | 13/6                  |
| Full shares Bank U. S. | 49 50 per cent. prem. |
| 3 shares,              | 60                    |

\* \* The Author of the piece signed "ARISTIDES," will please to observe, that should his future communications contain personal strictures, it will be necessary that the Editor should know where to apply, in case of emergency. If "ARISTIDES" chuses to remain concealed, the Editor will think himself at liberty to exercise his own discretion in respect to publishing, or otherwise, essays of a personal complexion.

†† A variety of Domestic Articles, original and selected, are necessarily omitted this day.

‡‡ The price of this Gazette is Three Dollars per annum—One half to be paid at the time of subscribing.

## Grand Family Bible.

### PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

An ELEGANT EDITION of the

### SACRED SCRIPTURES

Of the OLD and NEW TESTAMENTS, with the

APOCRYPHA;

On a very large and beautiful new Type, and superfine Paper.

THE great importance of the Holy Scriptures, interesting to every individual; the divine excellence of its doctrines and precepts, and the beauty and sublimity of its passages, have so long made it a capital object of attention, as to preclude occasion or opportunity for eulogium.

The piety or enterprise of individuals has presented this invaluable book to the public in a variety of forms; in some editions it has been highly embellished with superb engravings, which have greatly enhanced its price; in others it has been accompanied with voluminous commentaries, which necessarily increased the size; while a variety of plain cheap copies have generally diffused the knowledge of the Scripture, and made the purchase easy to every class.

Without wishing in the smallest degree to lessen the merits of the various editions, whether plain or ornamented, which the public are already in possession of, it is pertinent to remark, that very many readers of taste and judgment have expressed a wish for a Family Bible unencumbered with additions. There still appears room for another edition on a beautiful new type, superior in size and elegance to any bible that has yet been printed in the English language, and which, leaving the adventitious circumstances of ornament or comment, may exhibit the Oracles of God in their native simplicity.

### SPECIMEN OF THE TYPE.

3 ¶ And God said,  
Let there be light: and  
there was light.

With respectful submission to the judgment and candour of the public, the following proposals are offered:

I. The work shall be printed with the greatest fidelity and attention to correctness both in the text and marginal references, on a superfine Paper made on purpose, with an elegant new Type cast for the work of the size of the above Specimen.

II. The work will be comprised in twenty numbers, making two elegant volumes in Folio; to be furnished to subscribers at one dollar each number. To prevent any complaints of want of punctuality, no part of the work will be delivered unless paid for.

III. The first number, containing sixty folio pages, elegantly printed, will be furnished on the first Saturday of July next, when subscribers are to pay the price of the first and second numbers, and the price of one number to be always in advance till the work is completed. The subsequent numbers to be published regularly on the first Saturday of each succeeding month, till the whole is finished.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by the Publishers, THOMAS DOBSON, No. 41, South Second-street, and JOHN PARKER, No. 259, North Second-street; and by all the Bookellers: in Charleston, by William P. Young; Richmond, by Archibald Currie; Baltimore, by James Rice; Wilmington, by Peter Brynberg; New-York, by Thomas Allen; New-Haven, by Isaac Beers; Providence, (R. I.) by William Wilkinson; Salem, by Thomas Cushing; Boston, by David West, Benjamin Guild, and Thomas & Andrews.

## Bank of the United States.

JULY 10, 1792.

RESOLVED,  
THAT an Office of Discount and Deposit, be established in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia.

RESOLVED,  
That the 2d. Tuesday in September next be appointed for the Election of Thirteen Directors and a Cashier, for the Office of Discount and Deposit, in the City of Richmond.

By Order of the President and Directors,  
JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

## WHITE WAX MANUFACTORY.

THOMAS JAMES, WAX CHANDLER, from London, respectfully informs the public that he has established a Manufactory of the above branch, at the upper end of Mulberry-Street, New-York, where Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Druggists, and Families, may be supplied with excellent and pure White Wax Candles, White Wax in Cakes, Tapers, Wax'd Lamp Wicks, Flambeaux, &c. warranted equal to any made in London, and twenty per cent. cheaper.

Orders in this and the adjacent States, received by Mr. JOHN GOODEVE, Bridge-Street, Mr. WILLIAM FROBISHER, Fletcher-Street, and at the Manufactory, where samples may be seen.

N. B. Bees-Wax taken in payment, or bleached on moderate terms.  
New-York, July 19, 1792. [ep7w]

To be published by Subscription,

## THE AMERICAN REMEMBRANCER, OR, PROCEEDINGS OF THE Old Congress,

From September 1774, to March 1789;—

An authentic and original collection of  
OFFICIAL LETTERS, &c.  
written during the late war;

And EXTRACTS from the

## SECRET JOURNALS.

(For particulars, see Proposals at large.)

Subscriptions are received by the principal Bookellers, and by the Editor,  
JOHN CAREY, No. 26, Pear-Street, Philadelphia.

## Universal Hymn Book.

To be Sold by THOMAS DOBSON, and other Bookellers in Philadelphia,

A Collection of PSALMS, HYMNS, and SPIRITUAL SONGS; selected from different Authors, and published by Order of the Convention holding the Doctrine of the Salvation of all Men, met in Philadelphia, May 25, 1791.

Price of a single book, bound, 3-8ths of a Dollar, with good allowance to those who take quantities.  
August 4. (eptf.)

## TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA.

JUNE 28, 1792.

PURSUANT to the last Will and Testament of the late Rev. ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON, deceased, will be exposed to Public Sale on Thursday, the 11th of October next, at GEORGETOWN, on a credit of three years, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date—That valuable Seat of Land, in Montgomery county, called HAYES; the late dwelling plantation of the deceased, containing between six and seven hundred acres, the greatest part of which is rich, heavy timbered land, extremely well watered, and capable of affording a very considerable quantity of fine meadow;—Situated about 6 miles from the Federal City, and the same distance from George-Town, in a genteel neighbourhood, and a remarkable healthy part of the country.

The improvements are, a very elegant two story Brick Dwelling House, (with four rooms and a passage, or entry, on a floor) and the necessary out-houses.

HENRY TOWNSEND, }  
BENJ. STODDERT, } Executors.  
THOMAS JOHNS, }

## TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA.

JULY 6, 1792.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, a Mill-Seat on Rock Creek, deemed by those who have examined it, equal to any in the United States. The Mill-House may be placed within one quarter of a mile of the river Potowmac, half a mile from the market house in Georgetown, and one mile from the President's square, in the city of Washington—on tide water, navigable for vessels of several hundred bushels burthen.—The stream is sufficient, the year round, to turn four pair of stones, and the fall may be made from 25 to 30 feet. It is unnecessary to dwell on the advantages of such a situation.

The purchaser may be accommodated with a few hundred acres of land adjoining the Mill-Seat, if that should be an object.

(cp3m 14 Jul)

B. STODDERT.

## Sixty Dollars Reward.

BROKE goal in Baltimore, the 10th of April last, and made his escape, a Negro Man, named BILL FLANAGAN, the property of the subscriber. He is a stout, straight likely fellow, about 25 years of age; 5 feet 8, 9 or 10 inches high. He affects to be a zealous Methodist, is extremely artful, talkative and plausible; can read, and it is supposed can write. He had on a sailor's red cloth jacket, a striped ditto, an old coarse linen shirt, and a pair of canvas trousers; he was barefooted. It is not doubted he will alter his drest, and change his name. He was lately the property of Capt. Joseph Goutrou, of Baltimore, and was employed as a sailor on board his packet; and it is probable may try to get on board some vessel in capacity of seaman.

It is supposed he is now in New-York or Philadelphia—Whoever takes up and secures said Negro, so that the subscriber gets him again, shall receive SIXTY DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges.

Baltimore, August 1, 1792.

(1aw4t)

## NEW-BRUNSWICK Church Lottery.

THE peculiar circumstances of a gentleman who had undertaken to dispose of a proportion of the tickets in the New-Brunswick Church Lottery, having, in his opinion, rendered it inconvenient for him further to proceed in the sale thereof, between eleven and twelve hundred tickets are unexpectedly returned to the Rectior, Church-Wardens and Vestry-men. This lays the Managers under the necessity of further adjourning the drawing of the Lottery, until the fifteenth day of October next, that they may have time to transmit these tickets to the parts of the state where they are applied for, and receive the returns. As there are but few tickets besides these remaining on hand, all persons who are disposed to promote the pious object of this Lottery, or to take a chance for the prizes therein, are requested to supply themselves by the first of October; and the gentlemen appointed to dispose of them, are desired to return those to the Managers which then remain unsold, to answer the applications of some gentlemen in the neighbourhood, who are postponed to this resource for a supply.—And notice is hereby given, that the tickets not returned to the Managers by the eighth day of October, will be considered as at the risk of the holders.

N. B. ROBERT MORRIS, Esq. of New-Brunswick, is duly chosen one of the Managers of the said Lottery, and has given security and qualified agreeably to law. (eptO1)

## George-Town.

A Number of LOTS in every situation which may be desired in City of WASHINGTON, will be offered for sale by the Commissioners, on Monday the 8th day of October next. One fourth part of the money to be paid down, the residue in three equal annual payments, with yearly interest on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M'GANTT, Clerk  
to the Commissioners.

June 2, 1792. [eptf]

## TO BE SOLD,

(And possession given immediately)

## A Valuable FARM,

PLEASANTLY situated, and well improved, containing 213 acres, whereof 47 are woodland, 30 meadow, and 20 more may be made; the cleared land is under good fence, and is well adapted to graze, and there being so much meadow, a large flock may be raised: it is also natural to wheat, and a proper attention to a well-kept stock, will much improve its quality, and be the most profitable: it has a young orchard of 200 apple-trees, a variety of peach and cherry trees, and a large garden. There are on the premises a handsome two story stone house and kitchen, and an elegant piazza; also, a good barn, with stabling, cow-house, granary, waggon-house, work-shop, and smook-house. The situation is high, pleasant, and healthy, and affords some very agreeable prospects, and is in a good neighbourhood: it lies on the main road to New-York, about a mile and a half from Princeton, New-Jersey, and 43 from this city. The title was examined and approved by eminent council before the subscriber purchased. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, at No. 141, South Second-street, or at No. 81, South Water-street, Philadelphia.

ISAAC SNOWDEN, Jun.

N. B. Stock for the farm may be had of the present tenant.

Also, to be sold, and entered immediately, A two-story Brick HOUSE and BAKE-HOUSE in Arch-street, No. 23, 16 feet two inches in front, and 102 feet in depth. Apply as above.

July 17.

(eptf)

## Stock Brokers Office,

No. 45, Great Dock-street, NEW-YORK,

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, Begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States will be strictly attended to.

LEONARD BLEECKER.

May 2.

(t.f.)

## 100 Dollars Reward.

LOST on Cambridge Common, Massachusetts, on the afternoon of the 18th ult. a Morocco POCKET-BOOK, with a steel clasp, containing a number of valuable papers, among which were the following PUBLIC SECURITIES, viz.

Massachusetts State Notes—No. 2,425, dated December 1, 1782, payable to Thomas Greenwood, for £. 23 16s. principal.—No. 22,399, dated January 1, 1785, payable to Nathaniel Partridge, for £. 10 10s. principal.—No. —, dated January 1, 1782, (an army note) payable to Timothy Howard, for £. 8 8s. 1d. principal.—No. —, a Note (the number, date, and to whom payable, not known) for £. 3 0s. 3d. principal.—One Indent Certificate for four Dollars, and a New-Hampshire Certificate for about £. 12 payable to John and Daniel Jenks; also a number of Notes of Hand, one of which was for £. 572 given by Nathan Bond to Samuel W. Pomeroy (by whom it was endorsed) dated 1st May, 1792, and payable on the 11th August following; the others were all payable to the Subscriber. The Securities are checked at the different offices from whence they were issued, and the Notes of Hand by the different signers, they can therefore be of no use to any but the owner.

The Subscriber hereby offers a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person or persons who has found the same, and will return them to him, or leave them with the Printer hereof, and no questions will be asked.

ABRAHAM FOSTER.

Salem, Massachusetts, August 1, 1792. (eptf)

The JOURNAL of the THIRD SESSION of the SENATE of the UNITED STATES, may be had of the Editor hereof.

## Treasury Department,

AUGUST 10, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the twenty-ninth day of September next inclusive, for the supply of all Rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December, 1793, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the districts hereafter mentioned, viz.

1. At any place or places betwixt York-Town & Carlisle, in the State of Pennsylvania, and Pittsburgh, and at Pittsburgh, York-Town and Carlisle.

2. At any place or places from Pittsburgh to the mouth of Big Beaver Creek, and at the mouth of Big Beaver Creek.

3. At any place or places from the said mouth to the upper falls of the said Big Beaver, and at the upper falls.

4. At any place or places from the said upper falls to Mahoning, and at Mahoning.

5. At any place or places from the said Mahoning over to the Head Navigation of the River Cayahoga, and at the said Head Navigation.

6. At any place or places from the said Head Navigation to the mouth of the said River Cayahoga, and at the said mouth.

7. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Big Beaver Creek to the mouth of the River Muskingum, and up the said River to the Tuscarawas, and at the Tuscarawas, and thence over to the Cayahoga River, and thence down the said River to its mouth.

8. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the River Muskingum and the mouth of the Scioto River, and at the mouth of the said River Scioto.

9. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of Scioto River and the mouth of the Great Miami, at the mouth of the Great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids or the Falls of the Ohio, and at the said Rapids.

10. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Great Miami, up the said Miami to and at Pique Town.

11. At any place or places from Fort Washington to Fort Hamilton, and at Fort Hamilton. At any place or places from Fort Hamilton to Fort St. Clair, and at Fort St. Clair.

12. At any place or places from Fort St. Clair to Fort Jefferson, and at Fort Jefferson.

13. At any place or places from Fort Jefferson to the field of action of the 4th of November, 1791, and at the said field of action.

14. At any place or places from the said field of action to the Miami Villages, and at the Miami Villages.

15. At any place or places from the said Miami Villages to the Falls of the Miami River, which empties into Lake Erie, and at the said Falls, and from thence to its mouth, and at its mouth.

16. At any place or places from the mouth of the said Miami River of Lake Erie to Sandusky Lake, and at Sandusky Lake.

17. At any place or places from the said Sandusky Lake to the mouth of the River Cayahoga.

18. At any place or places from the mouth of the said River Cayahoga to Presque Isle, and at Presque Isle.

19. At any place or places from Presque Isle to the stream running into Lake Erie from towards the Jadagque Lake, and thence over to and at the said Jadagque Lake, and thence down the Alleghany River to Fort Franklin.

20. At any place or places from Presque Isle to Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf.

21. At any place or places from Le Beuf to Fort Franklin, and at Fort Franklin, and from thence to Pittsburgh.

22. At any place or places from the Rapids of the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash River, and from the mouth of the said Wabash River to the mouth of the River Ohio.

23. At any place or places on the East side of the River Mississippi, from the mouth of the Ohio River, to the mouth of the Illinois River.

24. At any place or places on the East side of the Mississippi, between the mouth of the Ohio and the River Margot inclusively.

25. At any place or places from the said River Margot to the River Yazous inclusively.

26. At any place or places from the mouth of the said Wabash River up to Fort Knox, and at Fort Knox.

27. At any place or places from Fort Knox, up the said Wabash, to Quitanon, and at Quitanon.

28. At any place or places from Quitanon, up the said Wabash, to the head navigation of a branch thereof called Little River, and at the said head navigation of Little River.

29. At any place or places from the said head navigation of Little River over to the Miami Village.

30. At any place or places from the mouth of the River Tennessee to Occochappo or Bear Creek, on the said River, inclusively.

31. At any place or places from the mouth of the River Cumberland to Nashville, on the said River, and at Nashville.

And at any place or places within thirty miles of said Nashville to the Southward, Westward or Northward thereof.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other districts, not specified in these proposals, the price of the same to be hereafter agreed on betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,  
One pound of beef, or  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a pound of pork,  
Half a jill of rum, brandy or whisky,  
One quart of salt,  
Two quarts of vinegar, } per 100 rations.  
Two pounds of soap,  
One pound of candles,

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities as that there shall at all times, during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at each of the said posts, for the space of at least three months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required.

It is to be understood in each case, that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more credible characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation is claimed.

The contract for the above supplies will be made either for one year, or for two years, as may appear

eligible. Persons disposed to contract will therefore confine their offers to one year, or they may make their propositions so as to admit an election of the term of two years.

The offers may comprise all the places which have been specified, or a part of them only.

## Treasury Department,

AUGUST 20th, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the 13th day of October next inclusive, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December 1793, both days inclusive, at Springfield, in the State of Massachusetts, and the Post of West-Point, in the State of New-York.

The rations to be supplied, are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,  
One pound of beef, or  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a pound of pork,  
Half a jill of rum, brandy or whisky,  
One quart of salt,  
Two quarts of vinegar, } per 100 rations.  
Two pounds of soap,  
One pound of candles.

The proposals may be made for both of the above-mentioned Posts, or separately, for Springfield and West-Point.

## Treasury Department,

AUGUST, 20th, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury until the fourth day of October next inclusive, for the supply of the following articles of Clothing for the Troops in the service of the United States—viz.

## FOR THE INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY.

|                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 4608 Hats            | 18460 Shirts         |
| 4608 Coats           | 7956 Pair of Socks   |
| 4608 Vests           | 4608 Blankets        |
| 8668 Woolen Overalls | 4608 Stocks          |
| 9216 Linen Overalls  | 4608 Stock Claps     |
| 18376 Pair of Shoes  | 4608 Pair of Buckles |

## FOR THE CAVALRY.

|                     |                                  |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| 360 Caps            | 720 Pair of Stockings            |
| 360 Coats           | 1440 Shirts                      |
| 360 Vests           | 360 Blankets                     |
| 360 Pair of Leather | 360 Stocks                       |
|                     | (Breeches 360 Stock Claps; also, |
| 720 Pair of Boots   | 1200 Rifle Shirts, to be         |
| 360 Pair of Spurs   | (made of Russia Sheetting,       |

The above Clothing to be delivered either in New-York, Philadelphia or Baltimore, at the option of the contractor or contractors, on or before the 15th day of June, 1793.

The proposals may comprise the whole of the before-mentioned Clothing, or any one or more of the component articles; to be furnished agreeably to patterns or specimens, which will be shewn at the War Office. Good security will be required for the punctual and faithful performance of the contract. The payment will be on the delivery of the Clothing, or, if necessary, such reasonable advances will be made as the Secretary of the Treasury shall deem expedient.

## War Department,

AUGUST 6, 1792.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Military Invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are intitled for six months of their annual pension, from the 4th day of March 1792, and which will become due on the 5th day of September 1792, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the States respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1st. The certificate given by the State, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which as such he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Justices of the county of \_\_\_\_\_ in the State of \_\_\_\_\_ and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the State to be recited) That he served \_\_\_\_\_ (regiment, corps or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the \_\_\_\_\_ and county of \_\_\_\_\_ and has resided there for the last \_\_\_\_\_ years, previous to which he resided in \_\_\_\_\_

In case an invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

I, A. B. of \_\_\_\_\_ county of \_\_\_\_\_ State of \_\_\_\_\_ do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of \_\_\_\_\_ my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of \_\_\_\_\_ my pension for six months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, and ending the fifth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

Signed and sealed \_\_\_\_\_

in the presence of \_\_\_\_\_

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President of the United States,  
H. KNOX, Secretary of War.

The Printers in the respective States are requested to publish the above in their newspapers, for the space of two months.

## NEW TEAS.

IMPERIAL, HYSO & SOUCHONG,

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